Numb. 330.

THE Pennſylvania GAZETTE.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Foreign and Domeſtick.

From March 27. to April 3. 1735.

His Majeſty's moſt Gracious SPEECH to both Houſes of Parliament, on *Thurſday* the 23*d* of *January*, 1734.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

THE preſent Poſture of Affairs in *Europe* is ſo well known to you all, and the good or bad Conſequences, that may ariſe, and affect us, from the War being extinguiſhed or being carried on, are ſo obvious, that I am perſuaded you are met together fully prepared and determined to diſcharge the great Truſt repoſed in you at this critical Conjuncture, in ſuch a Manner as will beſt contribute to the Honour and Intereſt of My Crown and People.

I opened the laſt Seſſion of the late Parliament by acquainting them, that as I was no ways engaged, but by My good Offices, in the Tranſactions that were declared to be the principal Cauſes and Motives of the preſent War in *Europe*, it was neceſſary to uſe more than ordinary Prudence and Circumſpection, and the utmoſt Precaution, not to determine too haſtily upon ſo critical and important a Conjuncture; to examine the Facts alledged on both Sides, to wait the Reſult of the Councils of thoſe Powers, that are more nearly and immediately intereſted in the Conſequences of the War, and particularly to concert with the States General of the *United Provinces*, who are under the ſame Engagements with Me, ſuch Meaſures as ſhould be thought moſt adviſeable for Our Common Safety, and for reſtoring the Peace of *Europe*.

We have accordingly proceeded in this great Affair with the mutual Confidence which ſubſiſts between Me and that Republick; and having conſidered together on one ſide the preſſing Applications made by the Imperial Court, both here and in *Holland*, for obtaining Succours againſt the Powers at War with the Emperor, and the repeated Profeſſions made by the Allies on the other Side of their ſincere Diſpoſition to put an end to the preſent Troubles, upon honourable and ſolid Terms; I concurred in a Reſolution taken by the States General, to imploy, without loſs of Time, Our joint and earneſt Inſtances to bring Matters to a ſpeedy and happy Accommodation, before We ſhould come to a Determination upon the Succours demanded by the Emperor. Theſe Inſtances did not at firſt produce ſuch explicit Anſwers from the contending Parties, as to enable Us to put immediately in execution our impartial and ſincere Deſires for that Purpoſe: Reſolved however to purſue ſo great and ſalutary a Work, and to prevent Our Subjects from being unneceſſarily involved in War, We renewed the Offer of Our good Offices in ſo effectual a manner, as to obtain an Acceptation of them.

In conſequence of this Acceptation, and of Our Declaration made thereupon to the reſpective Powers engaged in the War, no time has been loſt in taking ſuch Meaſures, as ſhould be moſt proper, to make the beſt uſe of their good Diſpoſitions for reeſtabliſhing the Tranquility of *Europe*: And I have the Satisfaction to acquaint you, that things are now brought to ſo great a forwardneſs, that I hope in a ſhort time a Plan will be offered to the Conſideration of all the Parties engaged in the preſent War, as a Baſis for a General Negoti-

gotiation of Peace, in which the Honour and Intereſt of all Parties have been conſulted, as far as the Circumſtance of Time, and the preſent Poſture of Affairs would permit.

I do not take upon Me to anſwer for the Succeſs of a Negotiation where ſo many different Intereſts are to be conſidered and reconciled; but when a Proceeding is founded upon Reaſon, and formed from ſuch Lights as can be had, it had been inexcuſable not to have attempted a Work, which may produce infinite Benefits and Advantages, and can be of no Prejudice if we do not ſuffer Our ſelves to be ſo far amuſed by Hopes, that may poſſibly be afterwards diſappointed, as to leave Our ſelves expoſed to real Dangers.

I have made uſe of the Power, which the late Parliament intruſted Me with, with great Moderation; and I have concluded a Treaty with the Crown of *Denmark*, of great Importance in the preſent Conjuncture. It is impoſſible, when all the Courts of *Europe* are buſy and in motion, to ſecure to themſelves ſuch Supports, as Time and Occaſion may require, for Me to ſit ſtill, and neglect Opportunities, which, if once loſt, may not only be irretrievable, but turned as greatly to Our Prejudice, as they will prove to our Advantage, by being ſeaſonably ſecured; and which if neglected, would have been thought a juſt Cauſe of Complaint. This neceſſary Confidence, placed in Me, has given great Weight to My Endeavours for the Publick Good.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

I have ordered the Accounts and Eſtimates to be prepared and laid before you, of ſuch extraordinary Expences, as were incurred laſt Year, and of ſuch Services, as I think highly neceſſary to be carried on and provided for; and whatever additional Charges ſhall be found neceſſary, ſhall be reduced, as ſoon as it can be done conſiſtently with the common Security.

And as the Treaty with the Crown of *Denmark* is attended with an Expence, I have ordered the ſame to be laid before you.

I make no doubt, but I ſhall find, in this Houſe of Commons, the ſame Zeal, Duty and Affection, as I have experienced through the whole Courſe of My Reign; and that you will raiſe the neceſſary Supplies with Cheerfulneſs, Unanimity, and Diſpatch.

The Senſe of the Nation is beſt to be learned by the Choice of their Repreſentatives; and I am perſuaded, that the Behaviour and Conduct of My faithful Commons will demonſtrate to all the Word the unſhaken Fidelity and Attachment of My good Subjects to My Perſon and Government.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It is Our Happineſs to have continued hitherto in a State of Peace; but whilſt many of the principal Powers of *Europe* are engaged in War, the Conſequences muſt more or leſs affect Us; and as the concerted Meaſures are liable to Uncertainty, We ought to be in readineſs, and prepared againſt all Events; and if our Expences are in ſome degree increaſed, to prevent greater, and ſuch, as if once entered into, it would be difficult to ſee the End of, I hope My good Subjects will not repine at the neceſſary Means of procuring the Bleſſings of Peace, and of Univerſal Tranquillity, or of putting Our ſelves in a Condition to act that Part which it may be neceſſary and incumbent upon Us to take.

Hague, Octob. 13.

AS the preſent Contentions in Europe engroſs the Cloſets of Princes, the Pens of Politicians, and the Diſcourſe of all other People, it may be entertaining to bring them together in one View. The Court of France naturally inſiſts upon a quiet Poſſeſſion of the Throne of Poland for Staniſlaus: While the Empreſs of Ruſſia is Maſter of that Kingdom, her Majeſty cannot abandon Auguſtus, to whom by Honour, and yet more by Intereſt, ſhe is engag'd. The King of Spain has renewed, by the Succeſs of his Arms, a Pretention to Naples and Sicily; the Equity of which, Force of Arms had decided againſt him. The Emperor, by the ancient Claim of the Houſe of Auſtria, by the Title of Conqueſt, the Ceſſion of Spain, the Authority of Treaties, and the Guaranty of ſeveral Powers, has a Right to thoſe Kingdoms. The King of Sardinia, a Prince of great Spirit, cramp'd in ſmall Dominions, has gain'd Elbow-room in the Dutchy of Milan; a Country ſtrew'd with fine Cities, and abounding with every thing that's valuable. The Elector of Bavaria, whoſe Wife was Daughter of the Emperor Joſeph, ſees with Reluctance the Pragmatick Sanction, wherein the preſent Emperor's Daughters are preferred, and a Way paved for the Duke of Lorrain to ſucceed to the Empire. Great Britain and Holland once thought the Balance of Power in Europe to be alone ſecur'd, by annexing the Dominions of Italy to the Empire, and Territories of the Houſe of Auſtria. Add ſtill, that her Catholick Majeſty has one

Son

Son to provide for: — The Dutchies of Mantua, Parma, Placentia, Tuſcany, and Florence, thrown together, would make a pretty Kingdom, for him, and might be ſtiled Lombardy.

Next, let us examine what Diſpoſition theſe Courts are in towards coming to an Agreement. France cannot deſert King Staniſlaus, his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's Father-in-Law; nor will the Czarina, Auguſtus, whoſe Election ſhe favoured. France tells you ſhe longs for Peace. and diſclaims any new Acquiſition; but when you talk cloſely on the Matter, ſhe refers you to her Allies; of her Allies, Spain, fluſhed with Succeſs, will not hear of giving up her new Conqueſts, nor the King of Sardinia of evacuating the Milaneſe. The Court of Vienna juſtly thinks herſelf injur'd, in being ſtrip'd of her Dominions, and requires to have them reſtored.

But whether Expedients for Peace, or Preparations for War, ſucceed the preſent Campaigns, the indefatigable Pains which the King of Great Britain has taken to effect an Accommodation of the preſent Differences, will do immortal Honour to that Prince. His Majeſty has ſeen himſelf fled to by the ſeveral Powers, and their reſpective Grievances unladen at his Throne. If theſe interſect each other in ſuch manner as to be difficult of adjuſting; if the Complainants run to the Beam, and inſtead of having their Pretenſions candidly weighed, try by Force and Art to wreſt the Scale to their Side; and if the Clamor on all Hands is too loud for the ſoft Notes of Reaſon to be heard, the King has however done his Part. Serene and attentive he has left no String untouch'd, that could contribute to reſtore the proper Harmony: Firm and unſhaken has he held out the equitable Balance, and with unwearied Application, bent himſelf to reconcile claſhing Intereſts. To confeſs this, all the Courts of Europe unite, however otherwiſe divided. Britain has the Glory of being their common Arbitreſs: Towards her the Oppreſſed look with hopes of Aid, the Oppreſſors with Awe: Her Influence ſhall preſerve, as her Harveſt ſuſtains remote Nations: For the Produce of the Mines of Peru is at preſent barter'd for that of her Fields, and Wealth fetch'd from both the Indies, to inrich her Farmers.

London, Octob. 22. *Several Engliſh Families are gone on board the Prince of Wales, Capt. Dunbar, Commander, bound for the New-Settlement at Georgia, amongſt whom is Francis Bathurſt, Bart. his Lady, Son, and three Daughters; ſeveral Servants are likewiſe gone, in order to be ſettled there, by Permiſſion of the Truſtees for the ſaid Colony.*

Letters from Italy mention a new Strata-of Count Traun's, the Governor of Capua in Naples. The Governor had frequently obſerv'd the Spaniards before the Town often left their Cattle all Night at Paſture, only Bells about their Necks to give the Alarm; upon this he took 200 Grenadiers, hung Bells about their Clothes, and ſent them forth, well arm'd, in the dead of the Night; they went up to one of the principal Quarters of the Spaniards, who only imagined by the Sound of the Bells, that ſome Fellows were driving away their Cattle, and went out unprepared in great Numbers, when the Imperialiſts made a general Diſcharge upon them; the Spaniards ran back to alarm the Camp, and a large Detachment went out to attack the Imperialiſts, who by that Time had gotten into the Fortreſs: Next Day Count Traun was inform'd by a Peaſant that 50 Spaniards were left dead on the Spot.

Nov. 2. *We have Advice from Lewes in Suſſex, that on Friday laſt Week, 50 Minutes after Three o'Clock, they had two ſtrong Shocks of an Earthquake there, the firſt laſted near a Minute, and on a general Calculation from all Information, within twenty Miles along the Sea-Coaſt, it was felt at the ſame Time and Manner. This is the ſame which was perceived at Portſmouth, and through moſt Parts of the County of Southampton.*

Nov. 5. *On Monday ſe'night, about Three in the Morning, an Earthquake was felt by a great many of the Inhabitants of Derby and alſo in ſeveral of the neighbouring Places.*

Nov. 12. *No leſs than 696,032 Yards of Linnen have been entered at the Cuſtom-Houſe, out of the Jane and Draper from Belfaſt, and the Dublin-Merchant from Dublin.*

London, Dec. 24. *The Mail which arrived Yeſterday from France confirms, that the Imperialiſts had again paſs'd the Po, and that they had been oblig'd to abandon their Bridge over that River. Their Retreat was ſo well conducted, that they had very few Men kill'd by the Enemy: and their greateſt Loſs, ſeems to have been the Diſappointment of their Deſigns upon Guaſtala. Don Carlos is gone to Sicily; to be preſent at the Siege of Meſſina. Marſhal Coigny has left the French Army in Italy, and is on the Road to Verſailles.*

They write from the Hague, that Mr. Walpole the Britiſh Ambaſſador, and the Grand Penſionary, having concerted a Plan for propoſing to the Courts of Vienna and Paris, the firſt Overtures for an Accomodation to the two following Articles had been communicated to the Imperial Ambaſſadors:

Firſt, *Whether the Emperor and France would be content that Don Carlos remain King of Naples and Sicily, upon Condition of giving the Houſe of Auſtria, Parma and Placentia, with a Part of Milan and the Succeſſion to Tuſcany, as an Equivalent?*

Secondly, *Whether King Staniſlaus, preſerving his Regal Titles, will be ſatisfied to be made Duke of Lorain, and that Dutchy erected into an Electorate? The Duke of Lorrain to marry the eldeſt Archdutcheſs, to be declar'd King of the Romans, and to have Parma and Placentia immediately, and Tuſcany after the Death of the Great Duke? Or in caſe this ſecond Article*

ticle is rejected, Whether Poland ſhall not be divided between Staniſlaus and Auguſtus, the longeſt Liver to take the Whole?

'Tis added, that theſe Propoſitions have been communicated to the ſeveral Powers concern'd, and that in caſe they appear diſpos'd to enter into a Negotiation, the Hague will be the Place for the Congreſs, in Compliment to the Grand Penſioner, who is to conduct the whole, in concert with the Britiſh Miniſters.

They write from the Hague, that the late Declaration which the Emperor made to the States-General, of the Acceptance of the Mediation of the Maritime Powers, is thought to be a conſiderable Step in the way to an Accommodation; but that there are very many rugged Hills ſtill to climb, before People may entertain Hopes of getting View of a Congreſs: Beſides, 'tis remark'd, that his Imperial Majeſty clos'd his Declaration with a ſort of Proviſo, that he ſhould be immediately acquainted what Terms he had to expect from the good Offices (as they are call'd) of the mediating Powers.

The French and Sardinian Miniſters, to whom the Regency of Holland communicated this Declaration of the Emperor, made ſome Exceptions to it at firſt, inſiſting that his Imperial Majeſty ſhould have accepted the Mediation of the Maritime Powers, purely and ſimply, by diſcharging the Engagements he pretends they are under to him, and renouncing all Claim upon them from former Treaties, that theſe Powers might be put in a natural and impartial Situation, as became Mediators; but after a Conference with Mr. Walpole, their Excellencies judg'd it proper to deſiſt, and to own that theſe Exceptions were their own Thoughts, not made by any Order of their Maſters.

It has been actually mov'd in the Aſſembly of their High Mightineſſes the States-General to augment their Troops this Year with 10,000 Men, and they were as Yeſterday to come to a Reſolution thereupon.

The King of France hath wrote with his own Hand a moſt obliging Letter to His Majeſty King George, thanking His Majeſty for the Honour done him, in ordering the Princeſs Royal of Great Britain to take her Paſſage thro' Part of France, to go to the Prince of Orange, her Conſort in Holland; aſſuring His Majeſty of a ſafe Conduct for her Royal Highneſs, and of all the Honours due to ſo excellent a Princeſs.

BOSTON, *March* 10.

In the Month of November laſt an Ox was killed at the Victualling Office in London, the Fat round one of whoſe Kidneys weighed nine Stone and 6 Pound.

We hear a Subſcription is carrying on in London, for the Statue of his late glorious Majeſty King WILLIAM, III. in order to be ſent over to New-England, and erected in King-ſtreet Boſton.

Cuſtom-Houſe, New-York, *March* 31. *Entred In.*

Spratly from N. Caroliua, Painter from Saltatudo, Tuckneſs, and Mansfield from Jamaica, Boſch from Antigua, Thomas from Coracoa.

Entered Out. Crump for Madeira, Clark for S. Carolina, Pierce for Philadelphia, Painter for Coracoa.

Cleared. Durham to Antigua, Verdil to Barbadoes, Beekman to Boſton, Price to Philadelphia, Barnes, and Clark to S. Carolina.

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 3.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Jamaica. The Rebel Slaves are all driven from their Towns in the Mountains, away to Leward, and we hope will ſoon be reduced, many of them coming in daily half-ſtarved.

Cuſtom-Houſe, Philadelphia, Entered Inwards.

Brigt. Thiſtle, Thomas Glentworth, from Madiera.
Scooner Anne, John Rice, from Virginia.
Sloop George, Joſeph Dickinſon, from Tortuga.
Ship Fræme Galley, John Green, from Cadiz.
----- Ranger, William Heaſleton, from Barbadoes.
Snow Charming Molly, Jacob Wayne, from Jamaica.
Brigt. Worceſter, George Stewart, from St. Chriſtophers.

Entered Out.

Sloop Lebanon, Thomas Lothrop, for Boſton.

Cleared None.

Advertiſements.

TWO *Negro Women that are with Child, and three Negro Children near four Years of Age to be ſold by* Valentine Brown *next Door to Mr.* Edward Nichols *in* Cheſtnut-Street.

Juſt Publiſhed, and ſold by the Printer.

THE *Gentleman's* POCKET-FARRIER, Shewing how to uſe your Horſe on a Journey, and what Remedies are proper for common Misfortunes that may befal him on the Road. By Capt WILLIAM BURDON. LONDON Printed: Re-printed by *B. Franklin* in *Philadelphia*. 1735.

(Price ſticht 1 s.)

N. B. *This little Book was ſo eſteemed by the Gentlemen of the Army, in* England *that it ſoon ſold for half a Guinea and a Guinea, altho' its original Price was but half a Crown.*

TO *be ſold by* William Williams *of* Uwchland *for ready Money, by publick Vendue, on the 25th of* April *next, at* Vale Royal *Mill at* Whiteland *in* Cheſter *County, three fourth Parts of the ſaid Mill, being a Merchant Mill in good Repair, at the 11th Hour of the ſaid Day: Where all Perſons that have Demands on the ſaid* Williams, *are deſired to appear at the ſaid Vendue.*

STOLEN *away laſt Night from* William Herbert, *a ſmall Bay Horſe, ſuſpected to be taken by one* John Mitchel *who ſold him but a few Hours before; He is a Man of middle Stature, wears a yellowiſh or browniſh Coat, a flaxen Wig or a Cap, no Shoes but ſharp toed Boots, a large Scar under his Cheek in his Neck; He has a good Horſe beſides, which he himſelf rides on, and 'tis thought a young Welch Woman he has with him rides on the ſtolen Horſe above-mentioned. Whoever ſecures the ſaid* Mitchel, *and the Horſe, ſo that the Owner may have him again, ſhall have* Forty Shillings *Reward and reaſonable Charges paid. And about a Week ſince, the ſaid* Herbert *hired a ſorrel Horſe with a white Face, to a young Man, a Gingerbread Baker, to go to* Briſtol, *and the Horſe is not yet returned: Whoever brings the ſaid Horſe home again, ſhall have* Twenty Shillings *Reward, paid by*

Philadel. March 20. 1734-5 William Herbert.

AT *the Widow* Lamb's *oppoſite to the Coffee-Houſe in* Front-Street, *liveth* JOHN HUNTER, *lately from* England; *who makes it his Buſineſs to Poſt Books, draw out Accounts, or do any other ſort of Writing. And if any Perſon hath a mind to be inſtructed in Menſuration, Algebra, or any other Part of the Mathematicks he will wait upon them at proper Hours. His Wife is a Mantua-maker, and works in the beſt manner and the neweſt Faſhions.*

N. B *For the Benefit of ſuch as may be afflicted with that grievous Diſtemper, it may be not amiſs to mention, that he has a never failing Method of curing the* PILES, *in a very ſhort Time.*

RUN *away the* 11*th Inſtant from* Evan Price *in* Robinſon *Townſhip in* Lancaſter *County, a* New-England *Servant Lad, named* John Patridge, *tall and ſlim, about* 17 *Years of Age, ſhort black Hair, Pockfretten; with a Pea-Jacket, mill'd Cap, old Hat, is ſomething of a Sailor, and pretends to talk French. He took a Gun with him. Whoever ſecures him, ſo that he may be had again, ſhall have* Forty Shillings *Reward, and reaſonable Charges paid by*

Evan Price.

Juſt Publiſhed,

EVERY *Man his own Doctor: or the poor Planter's Phyſician.* Preſcribing plain and eaſy Means for Perſons to cure themſelves of all, or moſt of the Diſtempers incident to this Climate, and with very little Charge, the Medicines being chiefly of the Growth and Production of this Country. *Sold by the Printer hereof,* pr. 1 s. *with Allowance to thoſe who take a Quantity to ſell, or give away in Charity.*

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by B. FRANKLIN, at the New-Printing-Office near the Market. *Price* 10 *s.* a Year.

Where Advertiſements are taken in, and BOOK-BINDING is done reaſonably, in the beſt Manner.